

By Mr. SAYLOR (by request):

H.R. 8536. A bill to provide for a Resident Commissioner from the Virgin Islands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WESTLAND (by request):

H.R. 8537. A bill to provide for a Resident Commissioner from the Virgin Islands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HARRIS:

H.R. 8538. A bill to amend paragraph (10) of section 5 of the Interstate Commerce Act so as to change the basis for determining whether a proposed unification or acquisition of control comes within the exemption provided for by such paragraph; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan:

H.R. 8539. A bill to provide for the reporting and disclosure of certain financial transactions and administrative practices of labor organizations and employers, to prevent abuses by labor organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KARTH:

H.R. 8540. A bill to provide for the reporting and disclosure of certain financial transactions and administrative practices of labor organizations and employers, to prevent abuses in the administration of trusteeships by labor organizations, to provide standards with respect to the election of officers of labor organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. LANE:

H.R. 8541. A bill to provide for the reporting and disclosure of certain financial transactions and administrative practices of labor organizations and employers, to prevent abuses in the administration of trusteeships by labor organizations, to provide standards with respect to the election of officers of labor organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MURRAY:

H.R. 8542. A bill to authorize the use of certified mail for the transmission or service of matter required by certain Federal laws to be transmitted or served by registered mail, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. REES of Kansas:

H.R. 8543. A bill to authorize the use of certified mail for the transmission or service of matter required by certain Federal laws to be transmitted or served by registered mail, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. O'BRIEN of New York:

H.R. 8544. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a memorial to Theodore

Roosevelt in the National Capital" to provide for the construction of such memorial by the Secretary of the Interior; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 8545. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a memorial to Theodore Roosevelt in the National Capital" to provide for the construction of such memorial by the Secretary of the Interior; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. PIRNIE:

H.R. 8546. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act (as reenacted by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937) to require that prices stated in milk orders issued thereunder be expressed on a per quart basis; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RAY:

H.R. 8547. A bill to amend the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1948, to place certain restrictions on the use of the stationery allowance of Members of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. REUSS:

H.R. 8548. A bill to authorize the sale by the Postmaster General of stamped envelopes bearing in the return addresses thereon titles indicating occupations, professions, and businesses; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. STRATTON:

H.R. 8549. A bill to continue until July 2, 1960, authority to promote upon retirement certain officers of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard who have been specially commended for performance of duty in actual combat; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HUDDLESTON:

H.R. 8550. A bill to continue until July 2, 1960, authority to promote upon retirement certain officers of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard who have been specially commended for performance of duty in actual combat; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. YOUNGER:

H.R. 8551. A bill to amend the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1948, to place certain restrictions on the use of the stationery allowance of Members of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BENNETT of Florida:

H.R. 8552. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to prohibit the award of contracts by the United States to certain persons; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. FISHER:

H.R. 8553. A bill to amend sections 1461, 1462, 1463, and 1465 of title 18 of the United States Code to provide mandatory prison sentences in certain cases for mailing, importing, or transporting obscene material; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING of California:

H.J. Res. 486. Joint resolution extending an invitation to the International Shooting Union to hold the 38th world shooting championship in the United States in 1962; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BOWLES:

H. Con. Res. 373. Concurrent resolution to invite friendly and democratic nations to consult with countries of south Asia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FINO:

H. Con. Res. 374. Concurrent resolution that it is the sense of Congress that a sound dollar is the basis for future growth and security of the Nation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LAFORE:

H. Con. Res. 375. Concurrent resolution that it is the sense of Congress that a sound dollar is the basis for future growth and security of the Nation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BENTLEY:

H. Res. 337. Resolution providing for the holding, before any future summit conference, of free elections in the Communist-controlled countries of Central and Eastern Europe; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. FINO:

H.R. 8554. A bill for the relief of Wladyslaw Kisiel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HEBERT:

H.R. 8555. A bill for the relief of Miss Rosa Torres-Alvarez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLEM MILLER:

H.R. 8556. A bill for the relief of Gerardo Majella Rangel de Almeida, his wife, Aurea Melina Rangel de Almeida, and their two minor children, Leovigilda Maria Rangel de Almeida and Jaime Jose Rangel de Almeida; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALTER:

H.J. Res. 487. Joint resolution relating to the deportation of certain aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Public Opinion Has Shaped the Record of Accomplishments of This Session of the 86th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 5, 1959

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, we are close enough to adjournment to be able to evaluate the record of this 1st session of the 86th Congress.

In this connection, recently the question was directed to me in a press inter-

view as to whether the record of accomplishment was good or bad.

My reply was, "Not bad."

Then I was asked whether the credit for this record should be given to the Democrats or the Republicans.

"The credit should go to the public" was my answer, because, as I said, it was public opinion, most of all, that wrote the record of this Congress and kept it from being bad. I also attributed great credit to President Eisenhower for his leadership and the fact that by his press conferences and otherwise he stimulated discussions in the press and the expression of public opinion.

The question was raised following this remark as to whether the 86th has been a budget-busting Congress, and with

proper and due recognition of the efforts of the House Appropriations Committee, I said we could have a balanced budget in fiscal 1960, especially if the present high rate of prosperity continues so that the Federal revenue from taxes will exceed \$80 billion.

Also, I expressed the belief that, thanks to public opinion favoring the President's "hold the line" on Federal spending programs, the threat of inflation has diminished. I responded also by stating my opinion that the best bulwark against inflation is public ownership of U.S. Savings Bonds.

Mr. Speaker, recently on the NBC radio and television program "Meet the Press" the distinguished former President of the United States, the Honorable

Herbert Hoover, expressed the opinion that our country is in more imminent danger from internal causes than from the cold war.

He cited inflation, unbalanced budgets, and overspending by Congress as being some of the domestic dangers.

Mr. Speaker, I agree with Mr. Hoover that those are dangers, and that is why I have constantly resisted pressures to increase Federal spending. Moreover, as I have just inferred, I believe the net result of the efforts of those of us in Congress who have opposed new programs calling for excessive expenditures have been successful overall in this Congress.

Herbert Hoover was on the eve of his 85th birthday at the time of that TV interview. His appraisal of the domestic situation is worth noting. He mentioned the dangers from within, but he was not pessimistic; and we can all take a lesson of courage and faith out of his experience and words of wisdom.

He was asked:

Have these things weakened us so much that we can't stand out strong against Russia?

To which he replied:

No, I wouldn't want anybody to think for a moment that the American people are not capable of solving any crisis. As a matter of fact, this Nation is now in its 183d year, and it has lasted longer than any representative Government. It has gone through seven wars, has gone through three great depressions.

Mr. Hoover mentioned that we have had some bad administrations in Washington, and we have had evil days on account of wars which produced a series of crises. But he concluded as follows:

And yet, after all that, we still have of the original heritage of the American people a very large part of what the forefathers established. We still have a freedom of religion, freedom of press, freedom of assembly, freedom of enterprise within the limits of some socialistic tack; freedom of speech within the limits of very mild laws on the subject. Generally we possess today the same vitality that gave us the initiative and the ability to solve these crises that we have had in the past.

Mr. Speaker, like Mr. Hoover I have faith in the American people. Perhaps sometimes I feel Congress is not acting wisely. However, as this session of Congress indicates, generally the thinking of the public prevails and I believe the judgment of the people, where they are given the facts, is sound. Yes, I give credit for the accomplishments and record of this Congress and this session to the force of public opinion. As to partisan credit or criticism, I think Republican and Democratic Members of Congress alike can be counted on to debate that issue after adjournment. Instead, I conclude these remarks with the personal comment that service in this House this session, as it always is, has been a privilege and challenge. Individually and collectively we are honored beyond measure to be Members of the greatest legislative body in the world. For that honor I am grateful and only hope my service has merited and justified the judgment of the fine friends and people who sent me here.

Public Interest Can Best Be Served by a Cut in Steel Prices With No Change in Wage Rates

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHESTER BOWLES

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 5, 1959

Mr. BOWLES. Mr. Speaker, under leave to revise and extend my remarks, I include the text of a letter which I sent to President Eisenhower yesterday concerning the steel situation:

AUGUST 5, 1959.

The President,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: As wartime Price Administrator and Director of Economic Stabilization, I was deeply involved on a week-to-week basis with the complex interrelationship of prices, wages, and profits in the steel industry. Over the years since then, I have been increasingly disturbed in watching the operations of this key industry which has such widespread influence on employment and manufacturing costs throughout our economy.

In these 14 years, the steel industry has been shut down six times by labor-management differences. One hundred and ninety days of production have been lost. As a result, an estimated 45 million tons of steel production that might have been produced were not produced and, of course, the losses in wages and profits run into hundreds of millions of dollars.

The present impasse is now moving into its fourth week. Unless some agreement can be reached soon, the implications for our economy as a whole are decidedly disturbing.

We are now emerging from our third recession in 10 years. This series of setbacks has slowed our average annual rate of growth to the lowest levels in several decades.

Continued loss of steel production and steelworker purchasing power will curtail our prosperity still further. Moreover, as steel stocks dwindle, almost every industry in America will become affected. Bitterness between the workers and management, which already is distressingly great, will become greater.

If a labor-management settlement is followed by a price rise, the adverse effect on our economy as a whole will be increasing still further. Already the price of steel has risen from the OPA ceiling of \$54 a ton in 1945 to \$155 in 1959. This is four times the increase in the wholesale price level in this 14-year period.

Of the 9-percent rise in average wholesale prices since 1953, 7 percent has been directly due to increases in steel and steel-using products.

If it had not been for a drop in the wholesale prices of farm products which have gone down 9 percent since 1953, the inflationary pressures generated primarily by the steel industry would have been even more evident. This means that sagging food prices have been balancing skyrocketing steel prices.

When asked to explain its repeated and extensive price increases, the steel industry has invariably pointed out that hourly wage rates have also tripled. Continued repetition of this explanation has led many people to assume that the blame for high prices belongs exclusively to labor. This, however, leaves out a critically important point—the relation between hourly wage rates and labor productivity.

Corporate profits are determined by many things. To the degree that labor cost is a factor, it is not the price of labor per hour but the cost of labor per ton of steel produced that is important. Although this precise figure is one of the world's best kept secrets, the external evidence indicates that the increase in wage rates has to a considerable extent been offset by the increases in labor productivity.

Mr. President, I realize that you have recently directed the Secretary of Labor to extend his one-man factfinding role to an 18-month study of the basic problems of the steel industry since the end of World War II. This study will be valuable in casting badly needed light on these complex cost-profit relationships.

However, the situation which now confronts us is urgent. Further drift will slow down our economy and endanger both jobs and profits at a critical point in our general recovery.

Viewed strictly as a contest between management and labor, it seems clear that steel wages, in view of recent increases in labor productivity, could and should be increased with no increase in prices. Operating at high capacity, the steel industry could continue to set record profits.

Yet I believe the public interest can best be served by a cut in steel prices with no change in wage rates. The evidence seems clear that the steel industry could take this important step and still maintain record profits.

Naturally such a proposal is not being pursued enthusiastically by either management or labor. However, there are times when we must all look beyond special group interests in the broader public interest. I deeply believe that we have now arrived at such a point in regard to the steel industry.

A reduction of \$10 per ton in steel prices could be reflected this fall in lower prices of automobiles, washing machines, refrigerators, and other home appliances. It could reduce the cost of our highway program, industrial construction, machine tools, and other essential items.

It could also help restore to our economy as a whole the vitality which can only come when our productive facilities are being used to capacity and when our people are fully employed. In regard to the steel industry itself, it could serve to increase sales, assure steadier and larger employment and improve our competitive position in regard to steel imports.

In recent months we have heard much about the danger of inflation, but in my opinion too little about economic growth. I submit that both problems are closely interrelated and that both could be partially met by a reduction in steel prices.

For this reason I respectfully suggest that you call on the steel industry to take this bold, creative action for the long-term good of our country and our economy.

May I add that no one should understand this need for such action better than former Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey, now president of the National Steel Corp. On many occasions Mr. Humphrey has called upon various segments of our economy—and particularly upon labor—to place the Nation's welfare before lesser group interests.

Although half of his steel corporation is not union-organized, and therefore still in production, Mr. Humphrey is now in a unique position to initiate moves for the general reduction in steel prices. I can think of no action which would be more helpful in reversing the inflationary pressures to which he so frequently refers.

I am therefore taking the liberty of sending Mr. Humphrey a copy of this letter.

With my personal respect and regards,

Sincerely,

CHESTER BOWLES.

Blacklisting**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF****HON. JOHN H. DENT**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 5, 1959

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, in these days of labor-leader hatemongering and antiunionism near hysteria on the part of some diehard predatory profiteering organizations and persons, it is important to sane and sensible legislation to know the real truth about matters of such grave concern as the article that appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD repeating a Twin Falls, Idaho, newspaper editorial.

This reported item charged bluntly that organized labor's political action committee was operating a blacklisting operation within its official activities.

First of all, the word "blacklist" brings to me one of the most dreaded and disgusting memories of my youth.

I was born in a coal-mining community and have a bitter and blind opposition to the use of the term on the practice of blacklisting.

Recently, during our subcommittee hearings on the ill-disguised antilabor bill parading as a reform measure, we heard the story of a young retail clerk.

This worker lost her job through a series of company-engineered court and NLRB rulings. Her dismissal was and is clearly and irrefutably traced to her union activities in trying to help form and maintain a union in one of the all-too-many places of employment who profess to like unions; but the point I am leading up to is that by the simple expedient of having all other cooperating employers in the Duluth area demand a letter of recommendation before hiring, this girl has been blacklisted for life.

She has two alternatives—move away, change her name, find a reasonable employer—and you can hardly find this kind around here anymore—or become antilabor—shout it from the house tops and be welcomed back into lower standard working conditions employment.

Now, Mr. Speaker, you can understand partly my deep-seated opposition to blacklisting and especially resent its use by labor unions, the members of which have too many times been its victims.

I am happy to be able to put into the RECORD correspondence between myself and the director of COPE, a longtime friend, James McDevitt, formerly president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.

In passing, I would like to say that Jim McDevitt is a respected and respecting union official, and any insinuations to the contrary are false and unfair.

The letters follow:

JULY 29, 1959.

Mr. JAMES L. McDEVITT,
National Director, Committee on Political
Education, Washington, D.C.

DEAR JIM: In reading the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for July 23, I note an extension of remarks by the Honorable H. H. BUDGE, of Idaho.

He included in his remarks an editorial from a local newspaper from Twin Falls, Idaho, dated July 15, 1959. In case you missed his remarks, I am enclosing same.

It appears to me as though the extension is a direct charge that COPE has prepared, and is preparing, a "blacklist" on Members of the Congress based upon their voting records. Having known both yourself as a person, and COPE as an institution, I am disturbed by this allegation. I have always believed in the fundamental right of any organization to publish its views on the voting records of members of any legislative body. This right, to me, is fundamental and, needless to say, one of the privileged rights of our Constitution.

Personally, I do not see it as this article attempts to make it appear as a threat, nor do I see it as any violation of the prerogatives enjoyed not alone by COPE, but by all other free institutions in this country.

I do not believe that charges such as those should go unchallenged or unannounced, and I would appreciate it very much if you would give me, at your convenience, the story behind COPE's listed analysis of voting records.

With kindest regards, I remain,
Sincerely yours,

JOHN H. DENT,
Member of Congress.

COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL EDUCATION,

Washington, D.C., August 3, 1959.

HON. JOHN H. DENT,

House of Representatives, Congress of the
United States, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I thank you for your inquiry concerning the insertion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of an editorial from the Twin Falls (Idaho) Times-News, of July 15, 1959. Certainly, if editorial writers and others were as scrupulous as you are in seeking information, the labor movement would not now be subjected to the calumny that is being heaped upon it.

The Times-News editorial is based on a completely twisted account, distributed to its clients by the United Press International News Service a few weeks ago. UPI, on the basis of an article appearing in our weekly publication, Political Memo From COPE, dated July 6, 1959, stated COPE had issued its first blacklist of the 1960 campaign. In truth and fact the article merely reported three rollcall votes in the Senate on amendments sponsored, respectively, by Senators McCARTHEY, CLARK, and DOUGLAS, which related to the tax laws.

As you are well aware, taxes are a subject of utmost concern to all citizens these days and particularly to those in the middle and lower income groups who bear the heaviest share. We felt, and still feel, that they are entitled to know which Senators voted for these amendments, which, in our view, would have plugged some gaping loopholes in the tax laws, and which Senators voted against these amendments.

To say that this reporting of a vote constitutes a blacklist is the most arrant nonsense comparable only to the statement in a recent article by Paul Martin of the Gannett News Service straight-facedly reporting, "It is estimated unions spent \$510 million on political activities in the 1958 congressional campaign."

I can tell you categorically and without qualification that COPE has no blacklist or purge list or anything remotely resembles these items. It never has had and, so long as I am its director, never will have.

My feelings on this subject of a blacklist are strong, because I have known too many honest union men and women who have trudged from employment office to employment office, in search of work, only to be told that there was none for them because they were union members. You know, I am sure, of the blacklists that were so prevalent

in the coalfields and steel mills of our Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the pre-Wagner Act days. No more despicable instrument was ever devised nor was there anything so destructive of men's dignity.

COPE has published and will continue to publish the voting records of the elected representatives of the people both at the time of the vote and in summary form at the end of the session. Our parliamentary system is unique among the world's parliaments in that such a vote is provided for in the rules of Congress and published in the official Record of Congress. Certainly it must have been the intention of our forefathers to give the widest currency to the votes cast there, and I have always been puzzled by the reluctance of some to have their votes made known.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES L. McDEVITT,
National Director.

**Retired Military Officers' Influence on
Defense Contracts****EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF****HON. ALFRED E. SANTANGELO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 5, 1959

Mr. SANTANGELO. Mr. Speaker, last June 3 I introduced an amendment to the defense appropriation bill which would deny funds to defense contractors who employed retired general officers who are on active service within the last 5 years. By one vote, the House rejected it, but the chairman of the Defense Appropriation Subcommittee assured the members that an Armed Services Subcommittee would investigate influence peddling by general officers in procurement contracts.

The subcommittee under the chairmanship of Congressman F. EDWARD HEBERT, Democrat, of Louisiana, has been investigating this matter. I had the privilege of testifying before the committee and was interrogated by the chief counsel and the members. I made no accusations against particular officers, but highlighted the inherent dangers of general officers obtaining employment with defense contractors and the possible added cost to our defense appropriation bill. It appears that I have stepped on the toes of a "sacred cow," the military officers, and the great defense contractors. Their apologists and protectors in various magazines and newspapers are disparaging my attempts because I dared to criticize this relationship between our retired general officers and defense contractors.

It must be remembered that our annual appropriations for national security totals \$45 billion this year and approximately \$14 billion goes to aircraft and procurement of military equipment. Financial reports indicate that profits of these aircraft companies and electronic companies are soaring. These companies, through their magazine editors, are seeking to belittle my attempts and congressional attempts to find the facts and eliminate the influence in defense contracting.

If the President of the United States would end the authorization for negotiated and letter contracts and would have the Defense Department grant defense contracts through competitive bidding, we could eliminate in a large measure the military influence on defense contracts, reduce our cost, and retard inflation. However, our President, our Commander in Chief, and a military general, seems disinclined to interfere with his former colleagues, and the Defense Department, which is under his jurisdiction, continues to negotiate contracts without competitive bidding and on a negotiated and on a letter basis.

Several attempts to belittle the Hébert investigation and to "pooh-pooh" my efforts have come to my attention. In the August 1959 issue of the magazine, *Air Force and Space Digest*, the senior editor of the magazine, which is published by the Air Force Association, has attempted to ridicule my testimony before the Hébert committee. The Navy News, in a screaming headline by a feature writer, claims that the investigation by the Hébert committee is a waste of time, that "I am an expert in wasting time," and that the only result of the committee hearings would be to rebut my claim of military influence on defense contracts.

Of course, these magazines and newspapers fail to mention supporting testimony, such as that of Adm. Hyman Rickover, who indicated that there were pressures put on him by military men, but it did not influence his decisions. To an extent Admiral Rickover agreed with me that there should be a timelag between retirement from military service and employment by a defense contractor. Other witnesses have indicated that a timelag is necessary. Others have suggested a code of ethics and a requirement to report overtures and attempts to influence.

The San Francisco Chronicle, which is interested in protecting California defense industries, in a July 10 editorial, has come to the defense of the military officers and takes serious issue with me.

What the Hébert committee has found out will be reported in due time. I have given the Congress and the Armed Services Subcommittee the benefit of my views. I am not in charge of the investigation, but will give information as it comes to my attention. I know that the Hébert subcommittee is acting in a responsible manner, is not destroying reputations, and is trying to extract facts from embarrassed and reluctant officers who receive lucrative salaries while enjoying retirement benefits.

In this morning's Washington Post, August 5, 1959, Marquis Childs in his column made some discerning observations. I submit this article as a partial answer to those magazine critics and military apologists who are belittling me in order to defend a system in which they are peculiarly interested. I am sure my colleagues and readers will find this article interesting and informative. It follows:

OLD SOLDIERS FIND IT PAYS TO RETIRE
(By Marquis Childs)

Why do firms with huge defense contracts from the Government hire retired admirals and generals at five-figure salaries? Is it

because they know the right people in the Pentagon and can lobby through big contracts? Are they merely front men? Or do they have real ability worth \$50,000 or \$75,000 a year?

These are questions which a House committee, headed by Representative F. EDWARD HÉBERT, is trying seriously to answer. Behind the inquiry is a supercharge of resentment and frustration not only in Congress but, judging from congressional mail, in the country as well.

One source of resentment is the fact that if the ordinary citizen, trying to live on his social security retirement pension, to which he has contributed throughout his working life, makes more than \$100 a month, he loses the pension. Yet an admiral or a general, retiring with a pension of \$12,000 a year, to which he has not contributed, can take a salary with private industry up to any amount, including the bonanza of stock options in the company, and still keep his Government pension.

Reflecting this resentment, the House came within a few votes of adopting an amendment which would have forbidden officers to take defense jobs for 5 years after their retirement.

HÉBERT frankly admits that his committee finds it difficult to pin down just what it is that the generals and admirals do for their salaries. But he says, too, that in trying to get the facts he is also trying to be fair. Inevitably, the inquiry spills over into the munitions lobby and the part played by the admirals and generals.

Last week the committee looked into the Aerospace Industries Association, maintained by the companies producing aircraft, missiles, and rockets. Eighty percent of their business is with the Government and they contribute in proportion to their sales to a fund that last year totaled \$1,419,115. The biggest companies, such as Douglas, Boeing, Convair, and Lockheed, contributed \$75,000 each.

Orval R. Cook, a retired Air Force major general, is president of Aerospace at an annual salary of \$49,999.92. He testified that besides research and educational projects, Aerospace does some lobbying. One goal was the contract renegotiation act, with Aerospace undertaking, as Cook tactfully put it, to clarify the "definition of excessive profits. This effort, which failed, would have meant millions in cold hard cash to the big contractors."

What startled HÉBERT and the other committee members is that Aerospace is listed, for income tax purposes, as a nonprofit organization. In questioning Cook, it developed that the company's \$75,000 contribution is charged to the Government as a contract expense and then the company, on its income tax return, deducts it because it goes to a nonprofit organization.

"In other words," said HÉBERT commenting on Cook's testimony, "the taxpayer is paying to fight himself under this setup, and paying it two ways. The taxpayer has to pay for that contract against which \$75,000 is charged. So it is an expense item. The company is then allowed a tax deduction because it has contributed to a nonprofit organization and the nonprofit organization takes that money to advance the interests of the contract."

Asked how he thought he would come out if he were playing poker with a man who was using his money, Cook laughingly replied, "I would lose." He stressed in his testimony that lobbying is only a small part of the function of Aerospace, some of whose members have 100 percent of their business with the Government.

Pressure looking to big headlines has been on to subpoena Gen. Douglas MacArthur, whose salary as chairman of the board of Sperry-Rand is \$68,000. MacArthur was given five-star rank during World War II under a

special act providing that five-star generals and admirals remain on active duty for life at a total compensation of about \$20,000 a year.

It is hardly necessary to add that these are the exceptions. Down below the generals and the admirals the great number of retired officers live frugally on relatively small pensions they justly feel they have earned. But they will also come under provisions of the legislation almost certain to come out of the inquiry.

Trinity Power Facilities

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES S. GUBSER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 5, 1959

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, on page 5 of the House report accompanying the 1960 Atomic Energy Commission appropriation bill—

The committee notes that the Atomic Energy Commission is currently negotiating with the Duquesne Light Co., a private utility, to increase the electrical generating capacity and efficiency of the Shippingport Atomic Power Station at Duquesne's expense. Such continued cooperation by a private utility with the Government is encouraged and it is hoped that a successful agreement will be quickly worked out.

This excerpt from the Appropriations Committee report is illustrative of the advantages to the Government accruing from an electric company's participation in the joint development of Government projects. The proposal of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. to construct the power facilities on California's Trinity River, if accepted by the Congress, would provide another case of the Government and business cooperating in a mutually successful enterprise.

The House has rightly refused to appropriate for needless Federal construction of the Trinity generators in view of the company's offer to spend its own money to do so; and the House Interior Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation recently heard testimony on the proposed legislation to permit the utility to build and operate the plants, and pay the Government over \$4.6 million a year for the use of the Trinity falling water to turn the turbines.

The House conferees should not accede to the Senate on this item, presently included in the Senate public works appropriation bill; for, as quoted above, the same House Appropriations Committee stated on July 17 that "cooperation by a private utility with the Government is encouraged." Trinity now presents another splendid opportunity to encourage cooperation by a different private utility with the Government, which would then be spared the cost of constructing the powerplants and would receive over \$230 million in falling-water payments and \$83 million in taxes. The gain to the Government and to the taxpayers generally under joint development of the Trinity power facilities certainly justifies the company's participation in this project.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that "such continued cooperation by a private utility with the Government" should be "encouraged and it is hoped that a successful agreement will be quickly worked out" in this instance also. There should be no appropriation for needless Government construction at Trinity.

Report of the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Air Force Academy, 1959

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLYDE DOYLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 5, 1959

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, by reason of unanimous consent heretofore granted me so to do, I am pleased to present the full text of the 1959 Report of the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Air Force Academy, at Colorado Springs, Colo.

Because I had the great benefit of the information and inspiration of being a member of that Board and attending on all of its sessions at the Academy beginning on May 11, 1959, and completing as of May 15, 1959, I have particular pleasure in presenting this text for the benefit of all the Members to read.

This was the first meeting of the Board of Visitors after the move of the Academy from its temporary site at Denver, Colo.

Now that I have had a similar experience of visiting two other academies during the last dozen years, I feel it appropriate to urge that all Members of Congress become as well acquainted as may be with the program and functioning of each and every of these Government Academies for the training of our youth.

The report follows:

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE U.S. AIR FORCE ACADEMY, 1959

MISSION

The mission of the Air Force Academy is to provide instruction, experience, and motivation to each cadet so that he will graduate with the knowledge and the qualities of leadership required of an officer in the U.S. Air Force, and with a basis for continued development throughout a lifetime of service to his country, leading to readiness for responsibilities as a future air commander.

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

The President,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

Appointment to the Board of Visitors

The Board of Visitors to the U.S. Air Force Academy was appointed under the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 9355.

Preliminary data

Senator GORDON ALLOTT replaced Senator THOMAS H. KUCHEL. Lt. Gen. Bryant L. Boatner and Dr. Robert L. Stearns replaced Gen. Carl Spaatz and Dr. John A. Hannah. Senator HOWARD W. CANNON was named by Senator RICHARD E. RUSSELL to make the visit in his behalf. Representative CLYDE DOYLE was nominated by Representative CARL VINSON to make the visit in his behalf. Mr. Edward P. Curtis visited

the Academy April 24. Neither Mr. Curtis nor Mr. Victor Emanuel were able to visit at the time the rest of the Board did, because of previous commitments.

Convening of the Board

The Board convened at 9:30 a.m., May 11, 1959, and completed its inspection at 11:30 a.m., May 13, 1959. This was the first meeting of the Board since the move of the Academy to its permanent site near Colorado Springs, Colo., in September 1958.

Chairman of the Board

The Board elected Senator GORDON ALLOTT as its chairman.

Procedure

The Board made part of its inspection as a committee of the whole. Some aspects of the Academy's operation were examined by subcommittees of the Board.

Comments of the Board

Morale: The Board found a high state of enthusiasm and morale prevalent in the cadet wing and among the staff and faculty of the Academy. The sincerity and dedication of the first graduating class speaks well for their motivation toward lifetime service careers.

Discipline: The Board noted that discipline was excellent in all phases of cadet training. Cadets were alert and responsive. Their individual initiative and maturing sense of responsibility are coupled with high concepts of honor and duty.

Curriculum: The Board was impressed with the opportunities offered by an enrichment program which permits each cadet to develop his individual knowledge and competence in accordance with his talent and his capacity for work. The Board was happy to note that the Academy has inaugurated a department of astronautics program and recommends it be continuously expanded to keep pace with the changing security needs of the Nation. All aspects of cadet education—academic, military, and physical development are well integrated to produce a graduate of which the Air Force and the Nation can be proud.

Academic methods: The methods used in teaching are designed to make best use of the cadet's time for classroom learning and individual study. The small classes permit the cadets to participate extensively and they are challenged to their best efforts. Section assignments are based on class academic standings to enable instructors to gear their teachings to the levels of students in their classes. It is suggested that the time and methods of examination be reviewed by a competent committee of the faculty with a view to avoiding interference with class instruction and discussion.

Instruction: By visits to classes in session and inspection of classroom, library, and laboratory facilities, members of the Board observed the effectiveness of teaching methods. In comparison with civilian colleges and university students on recognized tests of academic proficiency, the evidence shows that the cadets have responded favorably to the instruction as given.

Faculty: Members of the faculty are academically well-qualified officers on active duty with the Air Force. Thus, they bring to their classes both military and academic backgrounds that help them provide cadets with a high motivation for education and lifetime service careers. The Board reiterates the vital importance of Air Force personnel policies giving top priority to the assignment of high caliber faculty members to the Academy. The Board is happy to learn of the approval by the Department of the Air Force of a proposal from the Academy which will permit, under appropriate circumstances, Sabbatical leaves for professors. This policy, if pursued, will serve to revitalize and stimulate permanent members of the faculty.

Accreditation: The Board was gratified to learn that the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools had now accredited the Academy to grant degrees. This is a unique achievement for an educational institution that was yet to graduate its first class, and is a fitting recognition of a sincere, able, and effective institution of higher education.

Airmanship training: The Board was briefed on the various phases of the airmanship program. This includes military, flying, physical, and command training—as well as the cadet way of life. These are the environmental factors, which, with the academic training, are calculated to develop the cadet into a professional Air Force officer, prepared and motivated for a lifetime career of service to his country. The navigation training and the course in astronautics are designed to give graduates pertinent skills and understanding of aerospace navigation.

The Board was also briefed on the current status of planning for pilot training of cadets. The Board regrets that the recommendations of previous Boards have not been carried out. At the time the Academy was authorized, pilot training was envisioned and contemplated as an integral part of the cadet training program. Such training would add materially to the motivation of individual cadets and to their future value as officers. The land for the airstrip was included in the original land acquisition program and is now available on the Academy site. The Board again strongly urges that the Academy be authorized to construct a suitable airfield at the earliest possible date to carry out primary pilot training. The cadet time required for primary pilot training is available from that now devoted to the extensive navigation program.

Cadet life: The complete life of the student is integrated into his course of training. The functioning of the cadet wing, the dormitory life, and the cadet honor code are all part of the cadet's education and motivation for a career as an Air Force officer. The Board feels that the leadership and administration of this program are excellent. Especially to be commended is the well-phased program of increasing the freedom and responsibility of upperclassmen to make the transition to the life of a junior commissioned officer a gradual one.

Religious activities: Cadets are required during the first 2 years to attend services with the cadet wing—Protestant, Roman Catholic, or Jewish. During his third year he may attend one service per month in a church of his own choice off base in lieu of attendance with the cadet wing. In the first half of his fourth year he must attend services but all attendance may be off base, in lieu of attendance with the cadet wing. During his last half year, attendance is voluntary on his part. In addition, there is considerable voluntary participation in such religious activities as the choirs, Sunday school, and religious instruction classes. Besides conducting these religious activities, the chaplains play an important part in the Academy's counseling program.

Physical equipment: The construction of congressionally approved buildings at the permanent site of the Academy is substantially complete, except for some of the dependent housing, the hospital, and the cadet chapel. Progress by last September was sufficient for the Academy to move from the interim location at Lowry Air Force Base at Denver. Further progress has continued throughout the school year.

Library: The center of any educational institution is its library, and the Board desires to commend the administration on its effective operation of a select and growing library and the extent to which it is used by the cadets.

Planetarium: A unique feature of the Academy is the planetarium which is an effective agency in the instruction of men not

only in astronomy and navigation, but in an appreciation of three dimensional interplanetary space essential to the operational understanding of new weapons and techniques.

Fiscal affairs: The Board finds that the Superintendent has maintained a continuing personal knowledge of fiscal affairs of the Academy. The Board has taken cognizance of the recent report of the Comptroller General. However, it is the opinion of the Board that such issues as are raised should be resolved between the construction agency, the Secretary of the Air Force, and the respective appropriate Committees of Congress.

Date of the 1960 meeting of the Board

The Board set the dates of April 6-10, 1960 for its annual visit to the Academy in 1960.

Remarks

The Board commends Maj. Gen. James E. Briggs and his entire staff on the highly successful operation of the Academy during his service as Superintendent. This is particularly outstanding in view of the move to the permanent Academy site in the past year, the academic accreditation by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and the preparation of the first graduating class. It is recognized that such success is the result of a great effort by a well-balanced team, under General Briggs' leadership.

Recommendations

1. The Board reiterates that primary pilot training should be added to the curriculum of the Air Force Academy. Such training at the Academy should be given all physically qualified cadets and would constitute an essential step in the military pilot instruction of future career fliers.

2. Lack of a flying field at the Academy site introduces numerous difficult problems in the conduct of Academy flying operations. The Board again recommends that suitable flying facilities, built to proper Air Force standards, be provided at the Air Force Academy. Time and distance factors, plus extensive civilian and other military flying operations in the Denver-Colorado Springs area make any other facilities unsuitable and uneconomical.

3. The Board recommends that the curriculum of the Academy be continually reappraised to insure that it remains sound with respect to changing technologies and world conditions.

Respectfully submitted.

Gordon Allott, U.S. Senate; Henry Dworshak, U.S. Senate; Howard W. Cannon, U.S. Senate; Byron G. Rogers, House of Representatives; J. Edgar Chenoweth, House of Representatives; Clyde Doyle, House of Representatives; Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Dr. Robert L. Stearns, Bryant L. Boatner, Lieutenant General, USAF, Retired; James McCormack, Jr., Major General, USAF, Retired.

National Citizens Committee for Columbus Day Planning Conference

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 5, 1959

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, more and more, free governments are learning to recognize the need for building bridges of mutual understanding and friendship

between peoples in order to bring governments and free nations together in their common quest for peace.

Many years ago, a fearless navigator of immense spiritual faith and indomitable courage sailed the seas to link the Old World with the New. His bold historic act has served as an inspiration for men of ideas and vision, and the name Columbus is a symbol for all of the Americas.

Because there is so much ferment in the world today, and especially in the Latin Americas where our brothers feel so fiercely the surge for freedom it is my hope that the symbol of Columbus and the theme "Americans All" may be significant factors in establishing closer ties between the peoples of the Americas.

As national chairman of the Columbus Foundation, it was my privilege to convene a planning conference of the National Citizens Committee for Columbus Day at the Press Club on June 30, 1959. Among those who addressed the conference were, U.S. Senator WAYNE MORSE, of Oregon; Representative THOMAS MORGAN, of Pennsylvania; and Representative ARMISTEAD SELDEN, of Alabama.

Since all of these distinguished gentlemen have dealt with Latin American affairs, their remarks are particularly noteworthy. It is important to point out here that Senator MORSE serves as chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Latin American Affairs, Representative MORGAN is chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and Representative SELDEN is chairman of the Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to include herein the speeches of Senator MORSE, Representative MORGAN, and Representative SELDEN:

SPEECH OF SENATOR WAYNE MORSE BEFORE NATIONAL CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR COLUMBUS DAY PLANNING CONFERENCE AT THE NATIONAL PRESS CLUB, JUNE 30, 1959

Mr. Chairman, it is a real pleasure and honor for me to be here with you today to participate in this 1959 Columbus Day Planning Conference.

Jack and Ruth O'Brien, through their very active work with the National Citizens Committee for Columbus Day, are fulfilling the role of true citizenship. Too many times, people with good ideas and good intentions think that only government can carry out some worthwhile program, particularly when it involves international relations or policies. It is easy to forget that in a free country, government policies often follow, as well as lead. Here is one instance where a group of private citizens, acting on their own behalf, are giving leadership to the U.S. Government in an area where leadership has been sadly lacking, and the progress you are making is in no small part due to the vigor and public-spirited manner which Jack and Ruth have displayed. They have been of great assistance to me, too, in my work as chairman of the Latin American Affairs Subcommittee of the Senate.

POTENTIAL VALUE OF COLUMBUS DAY

Columbus Day celebrations and observances could become the instrument for a rebirth of the good-neighbor relationship which characterized our policy toward Latin America in the 1930's and 1940's. Columbus Day is, after all, the common heritage we share with our neighbors to the south. It does not depend for its existence upon an artificial act of government; and even if it were never marked or celebrated anywhere,

it would still exist in history as the common denominator of all the people of the New World, the Western Hemisphere.

That is why Columbus Day has many advantages. It presents us with an opportunity we should not miss. It unites people of varying races, religions, and national origins as no declaration of any government or national official can do. It is our common heritage, and in marking it, we have a great opportunity to stress and emphasize the many other heritages we share with the people of Canada and of Central and South America.

It is even more appropriate that we should do so when we are seeing in Latin America a steady rise in the tide of freedom and liberty and a steady decline in the domination of human beings by dictatorships.

RISE OF FREEDOM IN WESTERN HEMISPHERE

The force of freedom in Latin America is not a transitory thing. True, it began a long time ago and has languished from time to time, even during its modern phase which began about the turn of the century. Yet when one contemplates the record of the past 7 years, it is truly remarkable. No less than eight countries—Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, El Salvador, Honduras, Peru, and Venezuela—took the long step toward democracy, mostly by revolution. The combined population of these countries is about 55 million—and I wish to remark, parenthetically, that if we fully understood the significance of the struggle for freedom of this huge sector of humanity, we would put aside 1 day in all of America, call it the "Day of Liberty," and forever commemorate the acquisition of freedom by the people of America.

The number of men and women who so recently gained their freedom represents the crescendo in freedom's force in Latin America. But it is not alone the number—striking as it is—which tests this force of the surge of freedom. The test is found in two facts, often overlooked. One is that the tyrannies which were overthrown were not isolated tyrannies. They constituted a system, a network, a sinister apparatus aiding one another, so that what was destroyed and put to rout was an international system of despotism. The second fact is that the people who won their freedom, won it by their own efforts, by their own sacrifices. Thus, while the extent of the force of freedom is signified by the numbers involved—and this number can be increased if we go back a few years before 1952—the strength of the force of freedom is revealed by the international strength of the apparatus it has destroyed, and the durability of the force of freedom is revealed by the fact that it was achieved by the people themselves. I know that the people of the United States applaud this effort, and that in their achievement the people of Latin America have won a position of lasting dignity in the minds and in the hearts of the people of the United States.

Let me turn now to the future and to the question of how we can improve on what we have done, and how we can devise among ourselves more friendly acts which will match the friendly words which one still hears around the hemisphere and also drown out the unfriendly words which have come in increasing volume in the last year.

What is the significance of freedom's powerful surge for the future of Latin America? The consequences I see for the future are deep and overwhelming in their impact.

First, is the now inevitable trend toward democracy. What has been revealed during the past decade or so is the instability of dictatorship, which is another way of saying, the instability of governments not founded on the will and consent of the people. I may be accused of excessive optimism, but instead of a past in which occasional experiments in democracy interrupted a general practice of dictatorships, in the future I

see dictatorships, if they reappear at all, as momentary interruptions in the inevitable and irresistible growth of democratic government.

Second, the force of freedom carries with it a profound popular will for economic development. When economic and business activity is in the hands of a dictator supported by a small aristocracy, the rhythm of development is slow, erratic, and incomplete. Where people are free, the will to develop is comprehensive and strong. Economic development is inevitable for Latin America, at a faster pace than ever before and on a broader scale.

Third, the fruits of economic development are bound to be better distributed. Economic development requires careful planning, the proper selection of objectives, the training of people and the exercise of self-discipline. In the free community, the support of the people must be solicited for the Nation's program. It can only be done by giving the people a permanent stake in the community's welfare. The people of Latin America have already demonstrated that their struggle for liberty has been won in the midst of widespread poverty. They will not again easily surrender their liberty for bread alone. But the demand for economic development which originates with the people must promise a rise in the standards of living. It must promise widespread education and technical training. It must promise the increased application of modern science and technology in all avenues of life. When it is the popular will from which development springs, the riches of development must return to the people in increasing measure.

FREEDOM WILL LEAD TO FRIENDSHIP

Finally, I foresee an eventual development of a new level of friendship and understanding between the United States and Latin America. Friendship between nations must ultimately rest upon the deepest sense of dignity, of self-respect, which nations feel about themselves. As freedom is acquired, as development occurs, as stability and progress are achieved, a nation's self-respect grows. The extremes of popular nationalism, so widespread at the beginning of the journey of progress, are converted into self-confidence as nations acquire the mastery of self-government. And when self-confidence begins, so does the possibility of friendship and understanding. I foresee, thus, as the product of the present surge for freedom, a new level of friendship—a friendship between the United States and its neighbors based upon equality in freedom and equality in our confidence to master and employ for the good of all, the instruments of progress.

These are the possible future products of the force of freedom. They constitute altogether a vast change in the New World, from the pessimism of Simon Bolivar about the possibilities of freedom in America, to the optimism of freedom's own conquest. There are many obstacles yet to be overcome, but the people of this hemisphere will conquer these obstacles. Communism is one of them. At this very time the forces of communism are attempting to link themselves to Latin America's march to freedom. But what has communism to offer? It offers this hemisphere a formula on how to lose freedom. Whichever way one looks at communism, at bottom its fundamental doctrine is revealed: That the only way a community can progress is to surrender its freedom to a dictatorship of self-styled pundits—the so-called leadership of the proletariat—who arrogate to themselves the final wisdom about the laws of mankind's development. Dictatorship is the heart of the Communist matter; but Latin America already knows more about freedom and how to acquire it than does Soviet Russia.

The whole question of inter-American relations and its role in all these areas is cur-

rently the subject of a thoroughgoing study by a subcommittee, of which I have the honor to be chairman, of the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate. This subcommittee has been diligently at work for almost a year; it has another year's work still ahead of it. We have called in some of the outstanding universities and research institutions in the United States to study various aspects of the problem and report to us. Those reports, which are not yet complete, will be followed by hearings and further exploration by the subcommittee itself. We are determined to do a thoroughly objective, nonpartisan job, and we hope that we can make useful, constructive recommendations. It would be premature at this point for me to try to anticipate what those recommendations will be, and I shall not do so. I think I can, however, lay down certain general principles.

I want to speak particularly of economic development which is the modern expression for Roosevelt's freedom from want and which is by all odds the major problem of inter-American relations.

There are, it is said, many ways to skin a cat, and there are also many ways to achieve economic development. I am distrustful of anybody who picks out one way, and says this is the only road to salvation.

I do, however, have some suggestions to make regarding economic policy for all the American countries, my own included.

ECONOMIC NEEDS OF LATIN AMERICA

There are three elements in economic development, and each is as important as one of the legs on a three-legged stool. These elements are people, resources, and capital.

Much of the current discussion of inter-American economic problems, I think, centers too much on the need for capital to the neglect of the development of human resources, but I do not underestimate the need for capital, so let me talk about that first.

At this particular point in time, it is in the national interest of the United States to export capital, just as it is in the national interest of most of the other American Republics to import capital. And this is exactly what has been happening to the tune of several million dollars a year. It has occurred largely in the private sector, and on balance, it has made a great contribution to economic growth.

But it is mainly equity capital, looking for a profit. There is nothing wrong with this, as far as it goes. The trouble is it doesn't go far enough. It doesn't go into the kind of nonprofit development which is essential to economic growth. A great many developments of this kind have been financed through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Export-Import Bank, and the Development Loan Fund. I hope more will be done through the forthcoming inter-American Development Bank. But I wonder if all of this is being done in the most effective way possible.

Better results would follow, in my judgment, if greater use were made of line-of-credit arrangements under which credits are established and drawn on, as needed, for a variety of specific projects. In certain circumstances, it might even be possible and desirable to work out provisions for these lines of credit to revolve—that is, for repayments automatically to replenish the total amount of credit that could be drawn.

Greater use of such line-of-credit arrangements, it seems to me, would make it easier for all the peoples of this hemisphere to develop their own resources in their own way.

I think it must be frankly realized that all of the investments and all of the technology of the United States will not by themselves bring about the kind of economic development which we are seeking in the American Republics. That can only be done by the people of these Republics themselves.

We in the United States can help, but we cannot do the whole job.

If it is fundamental that people have the right to develop their own resources in their own way, it is equally fundamental that they are the ones who must do the developing. A 20th century economy cannot exist in an 18th century social structure. Education is of paramount importance in this respect, and so far as I am aware, not a single country in the Americas is making a sufficient investment in its own people.

It takes capital to develop resources, but it also takes people; and the people come first. This is a field in which the activities of Columbus Day and the Organization of American States could well be expanded.

POSSIBILITY OF COMMON MARKET DESERVES STUDY

Another field for great OAS concern is that of economic cooperation. In considering the economic problems of this hemisphere, we ought, in my judgment, to pay more attention to Adam Smith's doctrine of natural advantage. That is, each of us ought to concentrate on doing that which we can do best. No nation of this hemisphere, not even the United States, is big enough to be a self-contained economic unit. If any nation tries to become self-sufficient, it is not only doomed to failure; worse, it wastes resources which are more badly needed in other lines of endeavor.

From this, it follows, in my judgment, that we should think more along the lines of moving toward economic unity just as we have moved toward political unity. I realize that this will be difficult, that it will involve some possibly painful adjustments for all and that it cannot be done overnight. But I think its benefits will make all its difficulties and adjustments worthwhile. I am hopeful that the Central American Economic Union will point the way toward larger groupings.

An American common market would not only lead to more efficient use of resources; it would also contribute to the formation and growth of the institutions which are indispensable to economic development. It would, for example, make possible larger financial institutions and more extensive markets for securities.

HEMISPHERIC DEFENSE AND DISARMAMENT

Finally, it seems to me that the OAS could make a historic contribution in the field of intra-hemispheric defense. We have seen how the OAS has already made great and encouraging progress in the pacific settlement of disputes among its members. I suggest the time has come to build upon this progress and explore the possibilities of arriving at a regional agreement, within this hemisphere, for the reduction, or at least the limitation, of armaments. Such an agreement would have several obvious and immediate advantages.

For one thing, it would at once free very considerable resources which are now going into armaments and which are more badly needed for schools and other aspects of socio-economic development.

For another, it would tend to diminish the influence of the military and increase the influence of the civilian branches of Government. This would have a very salutary effect, especially in those few countries which still suffer under military or quasi-military dictatorships.

Finally, it would, I think, set a good example for the rest of the world.

As many of you know, I hold to the position in the Senate of the United States that the United States should not grant military aid to dictatorships anywhere in the world, including Latin America. I am willing to support some military aid to free nations in Latin America for hemispheric defense, but even here I think it is preferable to develop a hemispheric police force under the

jurisdiction and direction of some international organization such as the Organization of American States.

I am a strong supporter of increasing economic aid programs for Latin America, preferably on a line-of-credit loan basis related to specific economic projects that will help bring direct economic benefits to the people of Latin America.

A distinguished Brazilian pointed out a few months ago that the relations between the United States and Latin America are perturbed, on both sides, by the prevalence of psychological behavior complexes. As a consequence, he added, the instrumentality of inter-American cooperation has increasingly become a mechanism for juridical and political coexistence rather than a system for mutual understanding.

Our biggest piece of unfinished business is to repair our mutual understanding. This is what the members of this audience are peculiarly well equipped to do. Whatever your vocation may be, I ask you to make this your avocation. I ask you to take it seriously.

REMARKS OF REPRESENTATIVE MORGAN, OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to meet with representatives of the National Citizens Committee for Columbus Day. My distinguished colleague, PETER ROBINO, has kept me informed of the committee's past activities, and I welcome the opportunity to be brought up to date concerning its future program.

It is particularly appropriate for the committee to undertake to broaden the traditional observation of Columbus Day to emphasize the heritage which all of the nations and peoples of the Western Hemisphere share in common as a result of the discoveries of Christopher Columbus.

Columbus Day has in the past been celebrated in part as a reminder of our indebtedness to the older nations of Europe and of the ties which continue to bind us to them. It seems to me to be highly desirable that in addition to looking back across the Atlantic toward the Old World, those of us in the United States as well as those in our sister Republics should look around us within this hemisphere. If we pause and look around us and remember how much the date 1492 means to every one of us, it will bring home to us again the unique relationship which exists between the peoples of our hemisphere.

There is a tendency for nations as well as for individuals to become so preoccupied with their own day-to-day problems that

they give too much emphasis to their differences. Anything we can do to reemphasize the things we have in common and our obligations to each other should make things better for us all.

Rather than taking more of your time, I am very happy and fortunate to be able to call on the Honorable ARMISTEAD I. SELDEN, who is chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs. I am glad to be able to transfer to him responsibility for further discussion of the relations of the American Republics with each other. I am sure that you will find that he understands the problems of our hemisphere and that he is very much interested in the work of your group.

Chairman SELDEN and his subcommittee have recently issued a "Report on U.S. Relations with Latin America" which has been widely read and has received many favorable comments. He is a thoughtful and well-informed observer of the Latin American scene. It gives me the greatest pleasure to present to you the Honorable ARMISTEAD I. SELDEN, of Alabama.

REMARKS OF REPRESENTATIVE SELDEN OF ALABAMA

Mr. Chairman, as has been pointed out, last May the Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs of the Foreign Affairs Committee (of which I am chairman) issued a report on U.S. relations with Latin America. In our examination of inter-American relations prior to the report, we were particularly concerned with the climate of misunderstanding which we found. Bitterness and antagonism were showing up as unwelcome guests even at inter-American conferences.

As long as the atmosphere is charged with grievances and recriminations, we will make little headway in resolving the very real conflicts of interest which are bound to crop up among nations of dissimilar stages of development and of wealth.

In the past, serious problems have confronted us without straining the entire fabric of inter-American relations. The difficulties brought about by the depression of the thirties and by dislocations due to World War II were probably greater than those which confront us today. We asked ourselves why it was then possible to reach friendly understandings, even to disagree on issues, without engendering intense antagonisms; and why today, on the other hand, even minor irritations seem to give rise to downright hostility.

The subcommittee's conclusions and recommendations are set forth in a 10-page report. Dr. MORGAN and I brought along a handful of copies for those of you who might

be interested. Other copies are available from the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Also, the committee has authorized the printing in Spanish of a number of copies of the report, and it is hoped these copies will be off the press by the end of the week.

In our report, you will find no discussion of such substantive problems as what might be done about the instability of Latin America's markets, or ways to promote economic development. Rather, the subcommittee concerned itself in this report with underlying misunderstandings which are impairing efforts to work out solutions to such questions.

I have been deeply impressed by the efforts of the National Citizens Committee for Columbus Day and the Columbus Foundation. Their work has been directed toward creating the very atmosphere of inter-American understanding that the subcommittee found to be indispensable to effective Hemisphere cooperation. There is no better road to inter-American respect and understanding than by individuals' getting to know each others problems and aspirations.

The Columbus Foundation's initiative in setting up its sister-city program is exactly the kind of approach the subcommittee had in mind when it recommended, and I quote from our report:

"We believe that nongovernmental contacts between people of all the American Republics are an essential avenue toward better understanding. Such organizations as the Inter-American Bar Association, the Inter-American Press Association, and the Inter-American Regional Organization of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions have contributed enormously toward the basic component of strong inter-American ties—an appreciation of each others' problems and aspirations. Moreover, personal contacts between private citizens remove any lurking suspicions of ulterior motives which sometimes attach to a Government-instigated program, no matter how altruistic might be the intention.

"We urge more professional and other groups to undertake similar relations with their Latin American counterparts."

One final word from the congressional point of view. It is extremely gratifying to find groups of private citizens making foreign policy their business. Previously we have noticed tendencies which might be described as "leave it to the State Department" or "leave it to Congress." These are mighty poor substitutes for the kind of strong inter-American bonds that can be forged when a growing circle of Americans, north and south of the Rio Grande, join hands to make the New World the land of peace and plenty our Founding Fathers envisioned.

SENATE

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1959

Rev. James R. Adams, Curate, St. John's Episcopal Church, Georgetown Parish, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, who declarest Thy power by calling forth peoples to be nations and by scattering them abroad at Thy pleasure, we beseech Thee, as for the people of the United States in general, so especially for their Senators in Congress assembled, that Thou wouldst be pleased to grant them in all their consultations and deliberations the grace to ask what Thou wouldst have them to do, that the spirit of wisdom may save them from all false choices. Make them ever mindful, we pray Thee, of their calling to serve this people in Thy fear alone, that the Nation may be led in the

way of truth and righteousness, justice, and compassion, to the end that when called to account for the stewardship of Thy blessings, we not be found wanting, and in the day of tribulation be spared Thy wrath at the hands of our enemies; through Him who came to be our judge, Jesus Christ, Our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, August 5, 1959, was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. MAURER, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1455) to

authorize the rental of cotton acreage allotments, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 8283) making appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H.R. 7454) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, and it was signed by the President pro tempore.